

“A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief is a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw upon judicial

experience and common sense. *Id.* at 679. The court must assume the veracity of well-pleaded facts, but need not accept as true “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements.” *Id.* at 678 (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555).

This Court must liberally construe complaints filed by laypeople. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976). This means that “if the essence of an allegation is discernible,” the court should “construe the complaint in a way that permits the layperson’s claim to be considered within the proper legal framework.” *Solomon v. Petray*, 795 F.3d 777, 787 (8th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Stone v. Harry*, 364 F.3d 912, 914 (8th Cir. 2004)). However, even pro se complaints must allege facts which, if true, state a claim for relief as a matter of law. *Martin v. Aubuchon*, 623 F.2d 1282, 1286 (8th Cir. 1980). Federal courts are not required to assume facts that are not alleged, *Stone*, 364 F.3d at 914-15, nor are they required to interpret procedural rules so as to excuse mistakes by those who proceed without counsel. *See McNeil v. United States*, 508 U.S. 106, 113 (1993).

### **The Complaint<sup>1</sup>**

Plaintiff states he brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Thomas Lang a police officer. Plaintiff does not specify the capacity in which he sues Lang. Plaintiff’s cause of action stems from a traffic stop conducted by Lang on September 12, 2019. Plaintiff’s allegations in support of his claim are best understood if directly quoted. They are as follows.

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<sup>1</sup> Since September 17, 2019, plaintiff has filed fifteen similar actions in this Court, including this one. *See Cox v. Lang*, 4:19-cv-02585-NAB (E.D. Mo. Sept. 17, 2019), *Cox v. Hulsey*, 4:19-cv-02586-JAR (E.D. Mo. Sept. 17, 2019), *Cox v. Hartman*, No. 4:19-cv-2587 (E.D. Mo. Sept. 17, 2019), *Cox v. Anello*, 4:19-cv-02588-AGF (E.D. Mo. Sept. 17, 2019), *Cox v. Walz*, 4:19-cv-02589-SRC (E.D. Mo. Sept. 17, 2019), *Cox v. Hulsey*, 4:19-cv-02592-SRC (E.D. Mo. Sept. 17, 2019), *Cox v. Morrow*, 4:19-cv-02593-JAR (E.D. Mo. Sept. 17, 2019), *Cox v. Grammer*, 4:19-cv-02662-PLC (E.D. Mo. Sept. 30, 2019), *Cox v. Crotzer*, 4:19-cv-02727-RLW (E.D. Mo. Oct. 7, 2019), *Cox v. Dewly*, 4:19-cv-02744-JAR (E.D. Mo. Oct. 9, 2019), *Cox v. Dodson*, 4:19-cv-02748-AGF (E.D. Mo. Oct. 9, 2019), *Cox v. Walker*, 4:19-cv-02764-RLW (E.D. Mo. Oct. 10, 2019), *Cox v. City of University City, Missouri*, 4:19-cv-02923-JCH (E.D. Mo. Oct. 28, 2019), *Cox v. Brentwood, Missouri, City of*, 4:19-cv-03067-PLC (E.D. Mo. Nov. 7, 2019), and *Cox v. City of Clayton*, 4:19-cv-03091-RLW (E.D. Mo. Nov. 12, 2019).

On 09/12/19 at approximately 1940 hrs. I was pulling off the Quicktrip lot when Mr. Thomas Lang shined his lightbar in my face and made a U-turn and pulled up beside my vehicle and said, "It looks pretty, but the lights are illegal and to turn them off." I informed Mr. Lang approximately 3 times that the lights are not illegal in the State of Missouri. Then Mr. Lang said if you don't turn them off I am going to pull you over. I did not turn them off and he did pull me over. I informed Mr. Lang that he is in civil rights violation and he said that the municipal code I am in violation of. Mr. Lang then made a video or took photos on what appeared to be a personal phone. Mr. Lang then issued me the citation. Then I said to Mr. Lang, "I am going to take everything that you own for your violation of my civil rights and then Mr. Lang said, "Mr. Cox, do you want to know how to get out of one of these citations?" I then said to him, "No." And drove away with lights on.

Appended to the complaint is a document that reads: "Brief description of cause: Fiduciary duty violation, probable cause violation, illegal citation, no corpus delicti, no mens rea, no actus reus."

Plaintiff states that "the damage is that I know my rights and Mr. Lang acted unconstitutionally in violating them." Plaintiff seeks a total of \$1.0 million in damages.

### **Discussion**

The complaint does not state whether Lang is being sued in his official or individual capacity. Where a "complaint is silent about the capacity in which [plaintiff] is suing defendant, [a district court must] interpret the complaint as including only official-capacity claims." *Egerdahl v. Hibbing Community College*, 72 F.3d 615, 619 (8th Cir. 1995); *Nix v. Norman*, 879 F.2d 429, 431 (8th Cir. 1989). Naming a government official in his official capacity is the equivalent of naming the government entity that employs him. *Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 71 (1989), *White v. Jackson*, 865 F.3d 1064, 1075 (8th Cir. 2017). Based upon the allegations in the complaint, Lang is employed by a police department. However, a police department is not an entity subject to suit under § 1983. *See Ketchum v. City of West Memphis, Ark.*, 974 F.2d 81, 82 (8th Cir. 1992) (entities such as police departments are "not juridical entities suable as such."). Additionally, the complaint fails to state a claim of municipal liability. *See Monell v. Dept. of*

*Social Services of City of New York*, 436 U.S. 658, 690-91 (1978). The complaint is therefore subject to dismissal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

Even if plaintiff had sued Lang in his individual capacity, the complaint would be dismissed. Plaintiff does not challenge the constitutionality of the applicable traffic law. Instead, he seeks monetary relief from Lang for violating his Fourth Amendment rights by pulling him over and citing him with a traffic violation. In support of this claim, plaintiff asserts that his vehicle's lights were not illegal.

A traffic stop is legal under the Fourth Amendment if it is supported by probable cause to believe that a violation of the law has occurred. *Whren v. United States*, 517 U.S. 806, 810 (1996); *see also PPS, Inc. v. Faulkner County, Ark.*, 630 F.3d 1098, 1107 (8th Cir. 2011) (for a plaintiff to succeed on a Fourth Amendment unlawful seizure claim, the offending officer must have a lack of probable cause). Any traffic violation, even a minor one, creates probable cause for an officer to stop a vehicle. *United States v. Gregory*, 302 F.3d 805, 809 (8th Cir. 2002). A traffic stop can also be justified by a lesser showing of a "reasonable suspicion" pursuant to *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968). *United States v. Winters*, 491 F.3d 918, 921 (8th Cir. 2007).

The standard by which a court determines whether an officer's actions are justified is an objective one. *United States v. Mallari*, 334 F.3d 765, 766–67 (8th Cir. 2003). The officer must "objectively [have] a reasonable basis for believing that the driver has breached a traffic law." *Id.*; *see also United States v. Sanders*, 196 F.3d 910, 913 (8th Cir. 1999). The officer's belief can be considered objectively reasonable even if it was mistaken. *Sanders*, 196 F.3d at 913. The Court does not make its determination with the vision of hindsight, but instead by looking to what the officer reasonably knew at the time. *Id.* (internal citation omitted).

Applying *Sanders*, the Court concludes that plaintiff's allegations do not allow the Court to reasonably infer that Lang lacked an objectively reasonable basis to believe plaintiff breached a traffic law. Plaintiff alleges that when Lang pulled him over, he told Lang that his lights were not illegal, but Lang said they were. Taking these allegations as true, they establish that Lang had an objectively reasonable basis to believe that plaintiff breached a traffic law because he believed plaintiff's lights were illegal. While plaintiff focuses upon the fact that his lights were not illegal, the legality of the lights is not determinative of whether the traffic stop was justified, as Lang's belief can be considered objectively reasonable if it was mistaken. *See id.* Therefore, plaintiff's allegations do not state a plausible Fourth Amendment claim against Lang.

After carefully reading and liberally construing the complaint, the Court concludes that this case should be dismissed at this time pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). Plaintiff obviously prepared the complaint in a careful and thoughtful manner, and he is clear about the claim he wishes to assert against Lang. It is therefore apparent that the problems with the complaint would not be cured by permitting plaintiff to file an amended pleading.

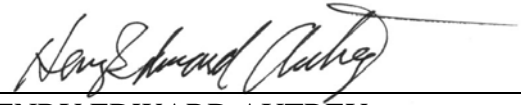
Accordingly,

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 2) is **GRANTED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this case is **DISMISSED** without prejudice. A separate order of dismissal will be entered herewith.

**IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED** that an appeal from this dismissal would not be taken in good faith.

Dated this 15th day of November, 2019.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Henry Edward Autrey", written over a horizontal line.

HENRY EDWARD AUTREY  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE